SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1881. The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Sept. 10, 1881, was:

Total for the week ..... The best that could be said of the Presi-

dent's condition yesterday was that he held his own. The encouraging feature was an increased appetite. The patient ats with seeming relish more substantial food than on any day for several weeks. The severe storm, which it was feared might bring unfavorable results, apparently did not affect him. There was, however, increased temperature and more rapid pulsation, and the improvement in his general condition, if any, was not marked. Secre-WINDOM paid the President a brief visit.

#### Will the Democrats Harmonize?

The report from the interior is that the country Democrats are determined to have a harmonious State Convention. The only disturbing element which is foreseen is the rival delegations from this city; and it is believed that the strong arm of the rural Democracy will compromise this difficulty and remove the stumbling block.

There will be three full sets of delegates

from the city. The representatives of the County Democrats, a new organization which resulted from the labors of the Committee of One Hundred, will base their claims to exclusive recognition on high and imposing grounds. They doubtless have a large constituency behind them. But, after all, the mass of the country Democrats seem to regard the County Democracy as only another Anti-Tammany organization, a sort of successor of Irving Hall. Next come the representatives of Tammany. The organization has the prestige of antiquity. It is as old as the present century. It has never struck its flag. Though not as powerful as it was three or four years ago, it still has a large body of voters who follow its fortunes. Its delegates may, perhaps, ask admission under the claim of regularity, which they have so often put forth in like circumstances. Far behind these two organizations will appear the stragglers from the debris of Irving Hall. This once powerful association has nearly all been absorbed by the County Democracy. What there is left of it may urge its pretensions at the State Convention with pertinacity. But for purposes of discord, it is no more to be compared with Tammany, when up in arms, than a lizard

is to be compared to an alligator. It is in the power of the country Demo crats to settle all these troubles; and if they are determined that the party shall be sucpessful this fall, they will find a way to accomplish it. If this is done at the State Convention, and a ticket composed of fresh. strong men is put in nomination, the Demograts will be likely to carry the election in November by an overwhelming majority. Nevertheless, they should not forget that they are fighting their battle against the most vigilant, enterprising, and audacious party that ever stood on American soil.

### The Spanish Elections.

That the SAGASTA Ministry would obtain a majority at the recent election was expected by all those who know something of Spanish political machinery. The completeness of their victory, however, is none the less a bright augury for the Iberian peninsula. For the first time since Gen. PAVIA dissolved the Cortes at the point of the bayonet, seven years ago, the friends of republican Institutions may lift up their heads in

dence to the ultimate triumph of their ideas. From the return of Don ALPONSO in 1875. up to that evening in February last when, under the pressure of vehement and widespread discontent, Seffor SAGASTA Was abruptly called upon to form a new Ministry, a reactionary policy had been applied with a rigor which recalled the worst days of Isabella. The retrogression was carried out by the Canovas Cabinet in an implacable and defiant spirit; all that had been won under the constitutional régime of AMADEUS. and under the short-lived republican experiments of Figueras, of PI-Y-Margall, and of Castelar, seemed to be wiped away. Those guarantees of progress and independence. the liberty of worship, of the press, of education, and of suffrage-were either brushed aside or trammelled with restrictions which made of them a mockery. The return of the monarchy was the signal for the recalling of the monks, the abasement of every form of religion except that established by law, the institution of a court to try press offences, and the limitation of the ballot to a narrow class of electors, easily amenable to official intimidation and corruption. By a revocation of the educational laws of 1868, teachers and professors were driven to the alternative of leaving their posts or becoming the pliant Instruments of a reactionary and ultramontane propaganda. The work of public edu cation, which had begun to remedy one radical defect of Spain, was thus abruptly stopped; such men as CASTELAR were forced to resign their chairs in the universities, and all the ablest advocates of liberal opinions went into exile or retirement.

to gain by SAGASTA'S success seems evident from the fact that the Minister has been cordially supported, during the contest just concluded, by such men as CASTELAR and FIGUREAS. CASTELAR declared, on the eve of the election, his firm belief that the dynastic Liberals, as SAGASTA's partisans are called, would remain long enough in power to render it perilous for the monarchy to attempt a second reaction, and long enough to permit the steady progress of democratic principles. FIGUERAS told his followers that a constitutional monarchy, such as the present Cabinet would give them, was only an adjournment of the republic. The attitude of these distinguished men assured to the dynastic Liberals the assistance of all Spanish Republicans except the adherents of the uncompromising Zorilla, who has refused to profit by the recall of the political extles, which was one of Sa-CASTA'S carliest acts. This accession of strength enabled the Ministry to gain a preponderance in the popular branch of the Legislature, which greatly surpasses the expectations even of those who understand the advantages possessed by Ministerial candidates. It was feared that Sagasta's friends could only command majority in the Cortes by cooperation with the followers of Gen. MARTINEZ CAMPOS. In such an event, their hold on power would have been at best precarious, for it is well nigh certain that Gen. Campos would not go to such lengths as SAGASTA in the direction of religious and political reform. But it turns out that the latter has, in the lower

That even Spanish Republicans have much

sequent election of Senators he has been equally fortunate, and, by the creation of thirty-nine new life members, he has effectually tied the hands of the Opposition.

the court, the Church, and the army; but the circumstances which attended the fall of Canovas indicate that King ALFONSO has a mind of his own, and that he is shrewd enough to see that the road on which his reactionary counsellors had placed him was leading him directly into exile. If SAGASTA can but manage to keep the ear of his sovereign during the term for which the present Cortes was elected, he will have given such an impetus to liberal opinions that the army itself may become infected with them, as it was in the time of PRIM. He should be able, in fact, to place free institutions on such a firm foundation that they cannot be overthrown without an imminent risk of revolution. SAGASTA has pledged himself to restore the liberties of the press, of worship, of education, and of suffrage; and with these guarantees once more within their possession, it is to be hoped the Spanish people will not tamely bear the outrage of another coup d'état. It is long since the Spanish army has gained much credit by its exploits against foreign enemies, and it would sink low indeed in the esteem of patriots if the next few years were to witness a repetition of Gen. Pavia's detestable performance.

The Money Invested in American Colleges.

Some interesting statistics have been collected by the Rev. CHARLES F. THWING for the current number of the International Review, showing the amount of productive property and income possessed by all the colleges of the United States. The data. which are now for the first time presented In a compendious form, prove that more money is devoted to the higher education by the United States than by any other country in the world, except Great Britain. But although the aggregate sum applied to this end is large, it is scattered among so many institutions that the need of further endowment is one of the most urgent.

The whole annual income distributed among the 358 colleges of the United States fell, in 1878, a trifle short of \$2,550,000. The English universities of Oxford and Cambridge alone had, according to the returns published in 1871, revenues amounting to \$3,770,000. These resources, moreover, were exclusive of the benefices in the gift of the several colleges, and which, under the reformed system, are as truly encouragements to learning as the university prizes. The gross annual value of these benefices must amount to nearly \$2,000,000, for about onehalf of that sum is represented by the livings in the gift of Oxford alone. We see, therefore, that all the American colleges combined cannot vie with the two great English seminaries in the scope of their pecuniary means, nor is it likely that any single American institution will succeed in placing itself on an equal footing with them in this respect within a century. Indeed, it is probable that Trinity College, Dublin, although precise figures relating to the funds at its disposal are not just now accessible. is richer than the five best endowed universities in this country. The facts brought out by this comparison fortify President ELIOT's declaration, that, in relation to its financial demands, even Harvard must be regarded as a poor college.

Harvard, indeed, is but the second of American universities in respect of its pecuniary resources. In the latest estimate its productive funds-and these alone should be taken into account, irrespective of the moneys sunk in buildings and groundsare set down at \$3,615,000, the annual income being \$231,000. Columbia College, on the other hand, has productive property valued at \$4,763,000, and an annual income of \$315,000. Next comes the Johns Hopkins productively invested and a revenue of \$180,000. In respect of funds, the Lehigh University occupies the fourth place having \$1,900,000, though its income is but \$76,000. Cornell University figures next, with \$1,263,000, and \$100,000 of yearly revenue. In the sixth place comes the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, with \$859,000 in productive property and an income of \$75,000. seventh rank is taken by the comparatively young university of California, which has \$750,000 in productive funds, and \$105,000 income. Most persons will be surprised to hear that Brown University, the Vanderbilt University in Tennessee, and even Tufts College in Massachusetts, have larger productive properties than Yale, each being credited with \$600,000. Yale has but \$587,000, but her annual income, which is largely recruited from tultion fees, is \$136,000, being only exceeded by the revenues of Columbia. Harvard, and the Johns Hopkins institution. In respect of productive property, Dartmouth and Amherst are not greatly behind Yale, the former possessing \$450,000 and the latter \$410,000; but owing to the much smaller sums realized from fees, their incomes are considerably less than half as large.

distribution of collegiate endowment among the several States. New York heads the list, having productive funds amounting to \$14,794,000, devoted to the higher education. which gives a proportionate endowment of \$2.91 for each inhabitant. Massachusetts occupies the second place with a collegiate endowment of \$6,175,000, or \$3.40 to each person. For the third rank Ohio and Illinois are close competitors, the former State having \$4,687,000, or \$1.46 for each denizen and the latter \$4.686,000, or \$1.52 to each person born within its borders. In the fifth place stands Maryland with \$3,408,000, which gives the very large average of \$3.63 to each inhabitant. Next follow Tennessee, New Jersey, and California, the first being credited with \$2,422,000, the second with \$2,393,000, and the third with \$2,298,000. Only three members of the Union bestow a larger sum per head of the population on collegiate in stitutions than the State of California Without going into further details in connection with this branch of the subject, we may note that a large proportion of the Western States have less than two and more than one dollar of collegiate endowment for each inhabitant. A yet larger pro-

It is specially instructive to observe the

portion of the Southern States have less than one dollar. In another table, which presents a more satisfactory basis of comparison, Mr. THWING contrasts the number of students in all the colleges of each State with the income of its productive funds. Thus in New York, where, in 1878, there were 8,175 students, the proportion of collegiate endowment for each student was about \$150. In Massachusetts there were 1,710 students, the proportion of endowment to each individual being about \$178. In Colorado the proportion of the income drawn from the produc tive collegiate funds to each student was more than \$1,100; in Delaware it exceeds \$800, and in Minnesota \$209. Maryland, Rhode Island, California, Missouri, and New Jersey have less than \$200 and more House, a clear insjority over the forces of than \$100 per student; while Connecticut, Canovas and Campos combined. In the sub- | singularly enough, shares with three West-

ern and seven Southern States the regrettable distinction of having less than \$50 of collegiate endowment to each young man engaged in academical studies. But, as Mr. THWING remarks, we should correct the in-It is true that SAGASTA has against him ferences which would at first sight be drawn from these data by remembering that many of the students of the colleges of a State have their homes in other commonwealths.

Thus nearly one-half of the students Massachusetts reside beyond its boundaries, and much the same thing may be said of Connecticut. Subject only to this correction, it may, however, be maintained that the State having the largest number of students should also have the largest amount of funds for their training. This conclusion indicates that, with the exception of a few States which have secured unusual facilities, the greatest need of educational endowments is in the South and West. This 1871, before he assumed the Presidency of Dartmouth College, when he asserted that there was a far more vital need elsewhere than on the Atlantic coast for the fifteen millions of dollars which up to that year had been given to the Atlantic colleges. The facts, too, seem to justify President MAGOUN of Iowa College in his averment that the next fifteen millions of dollars for higher institutions of learning should come West. It is certain that, at the beginning of the last decade, the benefactions to Western colleges amounted to but oneeighth of those made to Eastern institutions Among the valuable materials collected

by Mr. Thwing is a list of the larger sums contributed by individual benefactors to collegiate establishments during the last twenty years. At the head of the roll stands Johns Hopkins, who gave \$3,000,000 to the university which bears his name. JOHN C. GREEN presented Princeton with \$750,000. The gifts of EZRA CORNELL and H. W. SAGE to Cornell University aggregate more than a million. Lafayette College has received from ARIO PARDEE more than half a million since 1864, and the Western Reserve College was endowed with \$500,000 by AMASA STONE. Mrs. VALERIA G. STONE, the wife of a Boston merchant, has bestowed more than \$600,000 on different American colleges, among which, curiously enough, Harvard has not been included. Besides the sums allotted to the Southern educational fund, GEORGE PEABODY gave to Yale and Harvard \$150,000 each; to Washington College, Virginia, \$60,000; to Kenyon, Ohio, \$25,000, and to various scientific institutes about a million and a half. JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD gave to the scientific school of Yale nearly \$400,000, and Amherst College received \$150,000 from SAMUEL WIL-LISTON. NATHANIEL THAYER and NATHAN MATTHEWS have each given more than a quarter of a million to Harvard University; and the gifts of the younger Agassiz to the museum at Cambridge, which his father founded, already exceed \$300,000. In general, it may be said that the aggregate donations received by American colleges since 1860 equal their entire valuation in that year. In the last tweivementh covered by these statistics (1878), the total amount of gifts bestowed on collegiate institutions was about \$1,390,000. It had reached \$1,274,-000 in the preceding year. About one-third of these amounts was given to the colleges in New England, and more than one-half to the colleges of the seaboard States. Nor should it be overlooked that from the Eastern States, in which the highest degrees of wealth and education are combined, a large proportion of the gifts received in the West and South have been derived.

# Pope Leo's Prescription for the Evils

of the Time. In his now famous Encyclical, LEO XIII. enjoined upon the faithful the study of THOMAS AQUINAS as an effectual shield against the sinister influence of the agnostic and materialistic philosophy. The pubation of the letter in an with a preface in which Cardinal Manning offers what may be termed an official explanation, has had the effect of reviving interest in the great medieval thinker, and of leading many Englishmen to examine for themselves the motives which may have dictated the Pontiff's injunction. Some shrewd suggestions on the subject are offered in the pages of the London Quarterly. One motive, indeed, lies upon the surface, and is conspicuously brought forward in the Encyclical itself. He perceives with alarm and grief, the Pope tells us, that "in our times the Christian faith is opposed by the wiles and craft of a certain kind of deceitful wisdom, and that great dangers threaten family life, and even civil society itself, because of the pestilence of perverse opinions." He is not content, however, with merely reiterating the anathemas of his predecessor. To what he deems the false and de structive speculations of modern thought, he would oppose the true science, the wholesome philosophy of AQUINAS, which, by uniting reason and revelation in perfect narmony, erected an unassailable bulwark of faith. "Reason," says the Pontiff, "can now scarcely rise higher than she rose corne up in the flight of THOMAS, and faith can hardly gain more helps and greater helps from reason than those which Thomas gave her." He would, therefore, have teachers labor to instil the teachings of the 'Angelic Doctor" into the minds of their hearers, and use them for the refutation of errors that are gaining ground. Let us see what the doctrine is whose solidity and excellence are thus commended to the intellect of the nineteenth century, more than six hundred years after its author's death.

We must bear in mind that the writings of ARISTOTLE, transmitted to western Europe through Mohammedan and Jewish commentators, were at first used in the interests of heresy and unbelief, precisely as the discoveries and conclusions of physical science are now. It was the schoolmen, and especially the great ornament of the Dominican order, THOMAS AQUINAS, who attacked and defeated the rationalism of that day with its own weapons, and bound faith o reason in an alliance which it was confidently hoped would prove indissoluble. The aim of Aquinas was to build up on the basis of reason a complete science or theory of being, which he might afterward employ to illustrate and confirm the dogmas taught authoritatively by the Church. Under his treatment, theology was presented as the total sum of science, as a philosophy of the universe, embracing everything that could be known about GoD, man, matter, and spirit. The object of the scholastic theology, as developed by him, was to detect and draw forth from the Scripture, by aid of the subtle analysis of ARISTOTLE, the truths on which the revelations were supposed to be founded. Nothing was held by him too sacred, too mysterious, too spiritual, for reason to define, dissect, and demonstrate by the methods of logic. In the hands of St. THOMAS, the scholastic theology was the anotheosis of that very rationalism against which the Church was then, as now, at war Whereas, however, with the Jewish and heretical rationalists of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, reason had gone about its work with an audacious independence,

with AQUINAS, on the other hand, while it retained the semblance of freedom, it was really constrained to obey the Church's guidance, and to lead to none but orthodox conclusions. It is admitted by candid students, however indisposed they are to accept his premises or his deductions, that the fortress of scholastic divinity reared by THOMAS AQUINAS for the defence of the Christian faith, is a wonderful achievement. It was the instrument of training the intellect of Europe for centuries; it shows what logic can do with theology, on the assumption that spiritual truths can be handled by its methods; it sums up with incomparable lucidity of statement and arrangement the whole body of knowledge and thought about the universe to which the orthodoxy of the Middle Ages had attained. Thus we see that when Pope LEO makes

an appeal to reason instead of authority, fact was recognized by Prof. BARTLETT in and consents to bring the Church's doc trines before the tribunal of the intellectual faculty, he has not in mind the individual reason, laboring in freedom, or, as he would say, in obliquity and license, but the specially illumined reason of muinas: the philosophy evolved under the encouragement and sanction of the Church herself for the express purpose of furnishing a basis for her claims and doctrines. No doubt, if the modern world could be persuaded to reject all other systems of philosophy except that of the schoolmen, they would be less likely to diverge from the orthodox belief. But if such was the only purpose contemplated by the Encyclical, it will strike the Protestant observer as scarcely practicable. Some persons have discerned, however, a sagacious stroke of policy in this unexpected commendation of AQUINAS; a profound arrière pensée in this injunction, which at

first sight looks like an anachronism. There are dangers which threaten the Roman Church from within as well as from without. There is a party still powerful in the Papal Curia, and which, Indeed, was dominant under Pius IX., that has strained Papacy by enacting new dogmas and insisting on the most extreme interpretation of them. There is probably no weapon in the Roman arsenal more suited to combat this fanatical temper, which LEO XIII. is not believed to share, than is the teaching of AQUINAS. A return to his philosophy, which, while orthodox, was rational, while it would not, of course, entail the formal retraction of doctrines like that of the Papal infallibility, might at least involve a practical extenuation or minimization of their force. and prevent further movement in the same hazardous direction. It is not impossible that the wise Pontiff had this object in his mind, as well as the avowed purpose of arming the Church against those enemies who draw the materials of warfare from modern science and philosophy.

## Blaine and Beck.

Mr. BECK owes much of whatever prominence he possesses to the favor extended to him in the House of Representatives while Mr. BLAINE was Speaker and the Democrats

were in a decided minority. The Speaker exercises extraordinary power, which has been constantly growing since the civil war, in giving distinction to political friends and to political opponente. He appoints the committees, to begin with, a fact of itself which shapes legislation. He can arbitrarily recognize or refuse to see a member who rises on the floor, and by that means he can promote inferiority and exclude ability at his interested or capricious pleasure. He claims the right, from dangerous precedent established by the Republicans, to examine every important measure or resolution intended for the House before it is submitted, on pain of refusing to recog-

nize the member having it in charge. Thus the Speaker practically directs legislation by this compulsory process, which has no warrant in the Constitution, and which is a gross outrage upon the rights representation. The effect of this innovation is to seriously impair independence of thought and of action and to breed sycophancy as the only road to preferment.

Mr. BLAINE selected his favorites on the Democratic side with a view to their usefulness when it might be desirable to have responsibility divided on special legislation not political in its character. As Speaker he kept a sharp eye on bills which had unseen interests behind them, and he knew how to thwart opposition and to silence hostile speech when the pinch came by drawing on Democratic reserves.

Others besides Mr. BECK were included in this alliance, and some of them have attained much elevation, growing out of Mr. BLAINE'S peculiar friendship. No surprise was caused, therefore, at the recent announcement that the Secretary of State had invited Senator BECK to Washington for a conference. The very qualified denial by the former of that report has simply served to confirm the belief in the truth of it.

In an effusive moment of ardent patriotism, Mr. BECK had voluntarily proclaimed his intention to support Gov. ANTHONY for President pro tempore of the Senate, knowing at the time that, as Messrs, MILLER and LAPHAM could not be sworn in until after the election of this officer, the Democrats would have a clear majority of two, without counting Judge DAVIS.

Mr. BECK went still further, and declared that MILLER and LAPHAM should be admitted to their seats without question, in the face of the grave charges of corruption by leading Republicans, and of irregularity in the case of MILLER openly alleged in the Legislature. The "Sonate is the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." But Mr. BECK could not wait to hear the case tried upon its merits. Anxious to oblige Mr. BLAINE, he prejudged it. Small wonder the Secretary of State was anxious to confer with this accommodating Democrat.

Mr. BECK belongs to the order of gushing statesmen, and allowance must be made for his enthusiasm. He is a candidate for reelection to the Senate, and before Congress meets he will have recanted all these patriotic expressions. It is not forgotten that he was among the most ferocious denouncers of the Great Fraud in 1876. Yet HAYES was hardly warm in office before he procured for his son-in-law promotion in the Marine Corps over the heads of nearly fifty seniors in rank. He was open to conviction then, and denounced the fraud no more.

The illness of the President continues to furnish themes for sermons. Last Sunday it was the almost universal subject of discourse, and to-day there are to be many discourses auggested by it. In the Madison Avenue Congregational Church, Paster Davis, who has ust returned from Europe, will speak of "The Sympathy of the World with our National Sorrow:" in the Second Universalist Church the Rev. Mr. Honge will ask, "Shall we Pray for the Recovery of the Sick ?" the Rev. ROBERT COLLYER's subject, in the Church of the Messiah. will be "The Nation's Sorrow and Joy;" the Rev. ALFRED MOMENT, in the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, will discuss "The Stability of True Religion in the Face of Great National and Personal Afflictions:" "A Nation at Prayer" is Pastor BLAKE's subject, in the Thirty-seventh Street Methodist Church, and "The Power of Prayer" is Dr. Pullman's able time for taking it up.

subject, in the Universalist Church of Our Saviour; Dr. WATEINS, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, will speak of "Delayed Answers to Prayer;" and in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church the Rev. G. E. STROBRIDGE will ask, "Can we Ressonably Expeet Physical Results in Answer to our Prayers ?" Acress the East River, in the City of Churches, Dr. Fulton will talk of "The Nation's Patient and the Prayerful Nation:" Pastor CRAFTS, in the Church of the Christian Endeavor, will have for his subject, "All Things Work Together for Good, with Special Reference to Recent Events;" in the De Kaib Avenue Methodist Church the Rev. John Parker will preach of "Useless and Useful Prayer:" the Rev. J. S. BRECKENRIDGE, in the Sands Street Methodist Church, will ask, "Will Prayer Heal our President?" and in the Simpson Methedist Church the pastor, Dr. CHADWICK, will tell of "Some Remarkable Answers to Prayer." Here are a few subjects of many that to-day will be preached about in two cities. But ill over the country prayers will go up for the President, and hardly a sermon will be preached

in which he will not be spoken of. The case of the Rev. Dr. HIRAM W. THOMAS of Chicago has reached the first stage in its journey. The starting point was in July last, when members of the Chicago District Book River Conference charged Dr. THOMAS with disseminating doctrines contrary to the doctrings of the Methodist faith, in denying the inspiration and authority of portions of the Bible; secondly, in denying the doctrine of the atonement as held by the Methodist Church: and, thirdly, in teaching a probation after death to those who die in sin, thereby antagonizing the standards of the Methodist Church. The case came up for a preliminary hearing in Chicago on Monday last, and after five days of pretty hard work, the investigating committee decided that there was enough truth in the charges to warrant Dr. Thomas being tried by the Rock River Conference. The decision is claimed to be a virtual verdict of guilty.

At length the rain, so much needed, so long looked for, and so fervently prayed for, is here. The weather prophets at length are right in their predictions. The promised storm the allegiance of many adherents of the | rain was a mere drizzle at first, but as the evening wore on both wind and rain increased, with prospects of increasing more. If to-day proves to be such a thoroughly rainy Sunday that many will be detained from church, no one ought to complain. It is protty certain that the farmers will not grumble, and the dry earth, and withered grass, and soorched leaves, had they audible voices, would make the air vocal

The curious fluctuations in the value of horseffesh are well shown by the sale last week of the stock of the late H. P. McGBATH of Kentucky. The great Tom Bowling, by Lexington. who in his day could run away from any horse brought against him, and who carried the confidence of his owner as firmly as Harry Bassett, another of Lexington's sons, did that of Col. Mo-DANIEL, was sold for \$880. He was invincible as a racer, but useless as a sire. However, at the same sale Susan Ann, a mare by Lexington. because since her racing career she has become the dam of the crack filly Thora, was bought by Mr. PIERRE LORILLARD for \$6,500.

The aid furnished by the Alliance Israelite Universelle, with the cooperation of the Heprews of the United States, to further the emigration of refugees from the persecutions in Russia to America, while indicating the desire of the coreligionists of these unfortunate fugitives to assist them in their distress, is not to be considered as previding relief for them to any extent. The number that are expected thus to arrive will be but a drop in the bucket to the number that have been rendered homeless and destitute. It is, moreover, the purpose to send only "such as are strong and healthy, able and willing to perform hard labor, and who possess knowledge of some handleraft." Those, therefore, to whom the barbarous assaults of the Russian populace are the cause of the greatest suffering, the weak, the sick, the aged, the women and children, are not to benefit by this scheme of emigration; at least not for the present. These are taken care of, so far as may be possible, by contributions of money that are received from members of the Jewish race in all parts of the world, as well as from many who are not of that race. The miseries of these victims of the Russian riots are not exaggerated. and speedler relief is called for on their behalf than is to be obtained for large numbers by emigration to a distant country.

At length Courtney has won something posides a reputation for cowardies. He has gained a place in the trial heat at the Toronto regatta, and he had to beat RILEY and TRICKETT to do it. To be sure, he was beaten by a new man, Conney, but that may have been on account of bad steering. To-morrow, if the weather permits, Ross, TEN EYCK, CONLEY, COURTNEY, LEE, and HAMM will row the final heat in the race. This is a large enough field to make a surprise not impossible, or even unlikely, and the darkest horse may win.

#### INABILITY BEFORE THE NEXT CON-GRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- Congress will assemble in less than three months. It can now be predicted that the question of Presidential inability will be early brought up. The dangers of a continued lapse are felt. It is an unnatural state of things, and it will be an urgent duty to provide against it.

A considerable number of Senators, and probably a proportionate number of Representaives, are on record with views so divergent that scarcely any two men agree, except as to the necessity for early action by Congress. So radically opposed are the promulgated views that an immediate agreement on a definition of 'inability." as used in the Constitution. or the mode of determining its existence, is not probable. Luckily, it will not be a party question; circumstances, however, may give it some such shading. On the decision may depend consequences akin to party considerations. The President's condition may continue to be such as to cause the ques-

considerations. The President's condition may continue to be such as to cause the question to be practically. In what manner shall the powers and duties devolve on Vice-President Arthur? If this should be the question to all intents and purposes, no party or set of men in Congress will be responsible for its coming in such a shape. If it exist, it will grow out of the President's actual condition. Its thoughtful consideration and early determination would be an unavoidable duty. It is felt to be so now, and probably a large part of these whe will have to decide it are giving it study and more or less anxious thought.

This is not confined to them alone. The question engares all minds at all accustomed to take an interest in public concerns.

If an inference may be drawn from the views and opinions that have been expressed, it may be said that a strong aversion will be found to exist against opening the way for a toe ambitious Vice-President to avail bimself of the President's "inability" to enter on the powers and duties of the office. The manner for determining when the state of inability ends will be obviously important, and perhape difficult, so that there be no chance for two persons claiming to be President as a leading United States Senator, a few days ago, "would be to enact, what I with others think the Constitution intends, that whenever the Vice-President to a real and the president was elected."

This suggestion is no doubt one that will claim attention, and have strong support.

The conditions under which the question will come up will be as extraordinary as unexpected. Neither party will have absolute control of it, nor would it have under any circumstances, as a party question—for such it cannot be. Nevertheless the disposition of it may lead to results no less important to parties than individuals. It is easy to imagine combinations and changes not apparent on the surface.

One thing is apparent: Wherever reason and duty lead, those who have the disposal of this question will have to follow. It i taken up. For instance, the term of the rea-dent and his eligibility to reclection. It is not a new one, and there is an added interest in the public mind concerning it. The manner of electing a President is also an apportaining question, and this may be thought to be a favor-

THE INDIAN AGENT AS HE IS.

Dark Picture of the Condition of Affaire in Agent Tiffany's District.

FORT WINGATE, N. M., Sept. 4.-It is gravely prophesied by frontiersmen, and even by honest settlers, in Arizona and New Mexico that we are on the eve of a general Indian uprising which will wipe out civilization in this section. Professional frontiersmen are not only free in their prognostications, but are industrious in precipitating the possible consummation. The season has not been prolific in wealth for these gentsy, and it is necessary for them to become industrious lest during the coming winter they fail of capital to prosecute the other branches of their business among the faro banks and saloons of the inhabited centres. Hence their marvellous activity in assisting in any enterprise which involves the mobilization of the army.

Eastern people have but little idea of the in-

fluence exercised by the fringed frontiersmen

around and over the Indian agencies. A large majority of them are naturally inclined to 'dead beating," and they fasten like barnacles upon a reservation, which they run reckless of consequence to the Indian or the Government. Most of them have squaw wives, and through this guast connection with the tribe they secure and maintain a power for mischief which is employed to hold the agent in submission and keep the reservation in turmoil. It is ordinarily supposed that the agent is absolute on the reservation to which he is appointed. As a fact, however, he has perhaps less to say than any man in the agency, and it is to the fact that he is generally a timid man and readily induced to yield that may be attributed the further fact that the Indian agencies are under the control of a band of unscrupulous fellows, who are not responsible to the Government, and whose fun and subsistence depend upon the amount and extent of the rows they can kick up. Especially is this the case in the Southwest. The average agent in this locality is an Ohio man, whose chief qualification for his office is profound ignorance of the Indian character and language. Around him swarm a band of men primarily remarkable for their lack of conscience, and upon them he is compelled to rely for his association with his wards. reached this city resterday afternoon. The These fellows are banded together for their personal interests. Each one thinks he should have been the agent, and in default of the appointment they unite in making it absolutely impossible for the agent to successfully admin-

pointment they units in making it absolutely impossible for the agent to successfully administer his office.

On the contrary, the agent occasionally turns out to be a strong man, and in that event the mob comes down on him and makes the temperature as high as he can stand. Tiffany, the agent at San Carlos, is an illustration of this proposition. He took hold of his agency prepared for war on everything and everybody. His frontier employees, who had up to that time carried on the government with pronounced financial success to themselves, were panicatricken at first, but on their recovery they launched upon a scheme to make him come to terms. Operations were opened by informing the Instans that Tiffany was consealing and benefiting by stores sent out for the use of the tribe. This was a baseless ground for attack, for of course no stores had been sent, it being one of the virtues of the Indian policy to send nothing and charge it up. This created ill feeling among the redskins, and an investigation resulted in the conviction of Tiffany of other offences not suspected by his allied examics, his employees. It appeared from the evidence adduced that Tiffany had claimed to have found a coal mine on the receivation, which was really a silver mine, and which he proposed to work to his exclusive bonefit. How good the ore was he did not know, but specimens promised well. Such a find, when revealed, startled his enemies and they manifested an anxiety to establish a more friendly relation; but Tiffany declined, and the operatives around the agency betook themselves to arranging matters for his discomfiture. Tiffany was prepared to buy the mine at a fair price, but the scouts, et al genus owne, convinced the tribe that his heart was bad and his purpose fraudulent, which led to discontent, and may prepared to leave him to his fate at the saying the agency daily.

Thus far the fight made on Tiffany by the men in his pay has been successful. They have put him in a position of antagonism with the redskins, and these frontier

white students and the rede got out, and told him that he must desist from speculative prospecting, as history proved that stamp mills and indians could not dwell together in harmony. Tiffany protested that it was only coal, which no one but himself could use, but the council was inexorable. A spade was a spade, and wherever a spade digged into the bowels of the earth, there were likely to be other spades also, and to the heart of the well-regulated aborigine the spade was a dejusion and a death warrant. They declined to have it, and he must quit.

Tiffany reasoned the matter out to them, but it was of no avail. Then he called in settlers to assist, but they suspected him and coveted his mine, and warned him to hunt seme less responsible post. He persisted, however, and the savages commenced to decorate their bodies with little buffalces in red and grizzlies in green and slide across the reservation boundaries, ordinarily in small parties and generally ies, ordinarily in small parties and generally by night.

The departure of an agency Indian from his

green and slide across the reservation boundaries, ordinarily in small parties and generally by night.

The departure of an agency Indian from his reservation is a peremptory and unmistakable declaration of war, not to be misunderstood by an arent who has a clear insight into the peculiarities of the savage. Shuffling Goese never writes to an agent demanding a retraction or satisfaction. He goes, and when he has acquired an initial velocity which will carry him beyond the reach of agency rifles he begins to depredate. All white men become his foes, and he steers for the nearest ranch with projects involving his commissariat and his quartermaster's department. The unsuspecting settler, who is probably busy in setting up jobs to steal the reservation, is first informed of the outbreak by the disappearance of his horses, and finds the news confirmed by the raising of his easile. Thereupon troops are sent for to hound the savages down. The first installment is threabed, and then the Government wakes up. Such promises to be the result of Agent Tiffany's efforts. His Indians are scattered broadcast, and, of course, the army will be called upon to catch them and put them back where they belong. This means a long, irregular, rambling fight, in which lives will be lost and the Indians reduced to a state of discontented submission from which they will leap at the first provocation.

If such a war should come on you will hear that in every battle the Indians accomplishes his best execution. They fight backward always, and it is this characteristic that enables a commanding officer to give a favorable twist to his despatches even when the facts will not bear out the inferences he contrives te leave. You will also hear the first proportion.

If such a war should come on you will hear that the number of Indians stain could not be counted, because they bore off their dead. A better reason would be that the dead rode off, leading and firing as they went, and perfecting preparations for being slaghtered is the future. I have ai

Captain.

And that was the end of the war. The Catfish was ted himself and took off his feathers, and posted himself and took off his feathers, and posted himself en the levee watching for some "two-horned water topee," by which he meant steamboat, to bring the tractable agent and his supple employees back.

That is only an incident which might be multiplied from Fort Assimboine to—well, any agency or fort clear down to the Rio Grande. The agent really is of no account, his men run him and everybody cles about the agency. There is a woful lack of stamina everywhere, and this condition, counied with the bundering policy at Washington, bids fair to involve us in Indian wars until redskins and actilers are buried in a common grave.

Freat promptly cramps, diarrhosa, Asiatic cholers, and all howel affections with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Bal-sam and you will obtain speedy telled and promote a certain cure.—444.

BUNBRAMS.

-Cincinnati has eighteen Methodist thurches. The highest salary is \$2,000, the lowest sees.

—Joseph Cook writes from Germany that onalistic theological professors are now attracting fewer students than the evangetical ones.

-"I am a Brethren, and my mother is a Brethren, too," was the reply of a 10 year old girl who, at a Western camp meeting, was asked what denomination she and her folks belonged to.

-The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts numbers 17,081 communicants. The population of the 8th is 1,783,012. Thus the Etheopalians are about one per cent of all the people in the Ni

-The fact that Bishop Riley of the Prote estant Episcopal church is wealthy is a felicitous circumstance for the work in Mexico, of which he has harge. He has thus far spent out of his own means

\$70,000 for this work. -A few weeks ago a sudden and severe gale swept away the frame building of the Congregation-al Church at Argentine, Kansas. The intesing building has already been replaced by a new one, which has been dedicated free of debt

-There is now an evangelical church of ,400 souls at Ur of the Chaldees, the modern Urfa. An Armenian weaver was converted at Aintab, and returning to Urfa combined evangelical work with his daily toil with the above result. -The Christian at Work has a man on

hand for whom it desires a situation as hostier. It says that it would at once employ this man but for the fact that there is no department of nectiony on the paper, and so it could not utilize his services. -The wicked thisf who picked the pocket of the Rev. Dr. Bacon, at New London, Conn , received

as the profit of his enterprise only a quarter of a dellas

and the manuscript of a prayer for the recovery of the President Picking parsons' pockets is generally unrenunerative business. -It is because of his objections to close communionism that the Rev. H. F. Adams has resigned the pastorate of the Lewis Street Baptist Church in Toronto. Mr. Adams goes to England, where most of the Baptists freely invite Christians of other denominations

to their communion table. -Richard Andeel, the German ethnographical scholar, has just completed a compilation of statistics relating to the Hebrews of the world. He gives the whole number in Europe at 5 166 326: in Africa, 102 20,000; and the total number as 6,000,132.

-A Jewish gentleman in Boston, who advertises himself as a dealer in diamonds, says in his advertisement that "no business will be transacted or in-terviews had on the Jewish Sabbath, from one hour before sunset on Friday until one hour after sunset on Sat-urday, or on the Jewish fesuvals, and no letters will be opened on those days."

-The repairing of the woodwork of the steeple of St. Paul's Church proves to be a labor of more magnitude than was at first supposed. The outer ornaments were badly decayed. The eld wooden urns and other fixtures are removed, and are to be replaced by new enes of corresponding style and pattern, so that the appearance of the steeple is to be much the same as it was before the renewal. The frame of the steeple is well preserved, and is prenounced by competent architects to be as good as new, although a century old. The whole edifice is a copy of the work of the famous sig

Christopher Wren. -A Mormon ambassador named Muliett, who recently loctored to Philadelphia, agenred his hear-ers that Brigham Toung was one of the most pure and hely men who ever lived. We seelared bimself to be en' dued with power from on high, just as were the Apop ties of old, and in virtue of this power he authoritatively pronounced all sects and parties wrong except the Latter Day Saints. Mullett says that the time is not far off when the "Saints" will ware a war of exterminated against the wicked "Gentilea." In anticipation of this, he advices the "Gentiles" either to get out of the way

-The Rev. Horses Stringfellow is an elderly clergyman of the Episcopal Church retired from active service, and quietly living at Martinsburg, Va. Learning that a prominent citizen of that place had made arrangements to fight a duel with another citizen, he took measures which led to the preminent citizen's ar-rest. That spoiled the duel, and probably prevented murder, as the prominent citizen is said to be a good shot. Such action is the most effectual way to stamp out the "chivalrous" custom of duelling. Mr. Stringfellow's course meets the hearty approval of all his neighbors except the hot-headed and fire-deventing sort, who are by no means so numerous there as in former years. -A preacher who has attained considers.

ble celebrity for his queer ways was minded to rap his choir for the unintelligible way in which they did their singing. So he did it in prayer. After the conclusion of the opening anthem he addressed the Almighty in this wise: "Lord, without doubt Thou knewest the meaning of the song which has just been sung in Thy house. But Thou knowest that we know nothing about it. Nevertheless, we gray that in some way it may be blessed to us all." This was in a certain way smart, yet it was A choir treated in this way will be almost sure to take some unpleasant way of getting square with the domin who vents his sarcasm at their expense.

-A leading Sunday school organ asks: "Have you been to any of the summer S received there are you going to make practically use ful?" A great many suggestions occur to the wide awake teacher who has visited these gatherings. One is that most of them are run in the interest of a real estate ring desire for the copious influx of "gate meney," the attractions are, in some cases, more sensational than profitnot made better on some of the "assemble" grounds, the overcrowded and undered patrens will be stricken with pestilence. A fourth suggestion is that the beef and mutton furnished at these places curht not to be as tough as drawbacks on absolute perfection, many of the brethren who have visited these resorts say that they have been mentally and physically retreshed, and edified.

-A Chicago paper, speaking of the evangelistic efforts of the Rev. Mr. Harrison, otherwise known as "The Boy Preacher," says that "he did actually on Friday night jump up three feet and light on top of the parrow altar rail, where he hung like a rooster, and shouted, 'Glory to God,' until he lest his breath." A New York elergyman, who was present at several of his meetings, says that Brother Harrison was incessantly telling the Lord and the people that the audience was "spellhound with divine power," when "little excitement was apparent outside of the shouting, servous little evangelist, who for a peculiar whoop and clapping of hands and dramatic action is ahead of anything ever seen upon this earth." Another observer says: "Hid peripatetic exercises beat the eaged bears in our parks. He is all over the pulpit platterm, and down into the sistes of the church, and back again as quick as & flash." These peculiarities insure Brettier Harrison s large audience wherever he goes and make him well worth the hundred dollars a week which he charges for his evangelical labora

-The Young Men's Christian Associations of France do not allow persons to be "active members" after reaching the age of 30 years. This is in accordance with the leading idea promulated some thirty years ago, when these associations were first organized in England and in this country. The plan was to have the working force of the associations composed of those who might really be called young men. As some of the original young men began to grew elder the limit was extended, first to 35 years, and after that to 40. Then in many associations it was practically set aside, as as allow those who had originally seem young men to continue to held office and manage affairs. The abourd bald and gray headed persons mixing in ocuncil as managers of societies which were numinally made to call forth the activity of the younger men. Some associations were searly killed by this. The only excuse for this state of things is that some of the men who fermerly were young grew rich as well as elderly. On the other hand, it is painfully true that some of these rich and elderly brethren have led the associations into heavy burdens of debt by erecting large and seatly buildings, which are badly weighted with mortgages. A return to the old-style simplicity and youthful viger of association work is greatly to be desired.

-The Sunday schools will to-day take up the subject of "Idulates Pumshed," being the story of the punishment inflicted on the Israelites for their sin of making and worshipping the golden calf. for study is Exedus xxxii., 26-35. Moses had for forty days been at the summit of Mount sinal, and, of course, absent from the people. The Israelites, at first struck with awe by the disclay of the malesty of Gid on the mountain top, as revealed in fire and cloud, had now be come weary and impatient. They demanded if agree that he should give them a god to go before them. What Brought up among the Molatrous pract sea of the Ecoptistis, no better provision occurred to them than the fashioning of an image in the term of a call. Another ment to have lacked that stern determination when a harries descended from Stant he was grieved and the healty the sound of the idelatrons wership he saccert in the ground the tables of the law which he was carring the ordered the destruction of the image. Then he was med of the tribs of Levi through the came to gut the stolatrous leaders to death. The slaughter was could until about three theorems we mainted by was as seen at a deep homeliation and call for repentance. He the pleadings and prayers s. Moses the pentent police we fratored to divine favor. The question of Mosts, "Who is on the Lucd's side?" shows that there is urgent acceserty for a definite position and declarate u as to extra one's moral character. Each one for a meet is the friend or the enemy of that The leasen 5 a her than while God punishes his chemics he regardable frields with perpetual favor.